



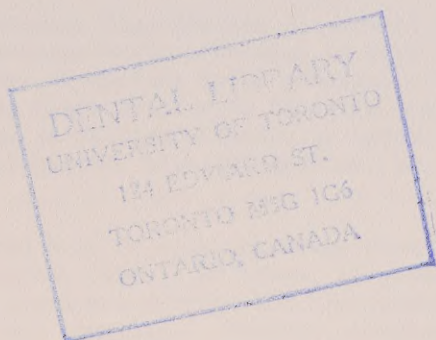
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vf water - Fluoridation

FLUORIDATION IN CANADA as of January 1, 1969



LA FLUORATION AU CANADA au 1^{er} janvier, 1969



COMPILED AS A PUBLIC SERVICE BY:

Bureau of Public Information
Canadian Dental Association
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FLUORIDATION IN CANADA, AS OF JANUARY 1, 1969

FOREWORD

As 1969 began, 6,614,000 Canadians were using fluoridated water daily (including 200,000 using water containing naturally occurring fluoride.) These persons live in 520 communities, served by 533 piped drinking water systems. Percentages of population using these supplies represent 30.9% of the population of Canada and 44.3% of the possible total for fluoridation (those on piped drinking water.)

Among provinces and territories, Manitoba is the leader in percentage of total population using water fluoridation, with 62.0%, followed by Ontario with 55.3% and the Northwest Territories with 52.4%. Manitoba is also the leader in percentage of possible fluoridation in effect, with 90.4%, followed by the Northwest Territories with 89.0% and Nova Scotia with 73.3%. All provinces and territories are represented on the list with the additions of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick during 1968.

During the same year 353,000 additional Canadians started using fluoridated water. However, as Canada's population increased by 339,000 over the previous year, this increase in use barely kept pace with growth of population. Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia accounted for the bulk of the additions.

Progress in the adoption of controlled fluoridation was moderate during 1968. However, the list has a net increase of 50 communities and 47 water systems in spite of the deletion of names of certain communities which was mainly due to amalgamations. Piped drinking water is supplied to 72.1% of the Canadian population against 71.1% a year earlier. Engineering progress is thus constantly providing a higher target for possible fluoridation.

Most provincial health departments advocate fluoridation to prevent much needless tooth decay. At least three provinces offer subsidies to help pay installation costs. Some provinces require or provide for a plebiscite while others grant powers to local authorities to treat water with fluoride just as they treat it for water quality. Progress in British Columbia is hampered by a provincial regulation which requires a plebiscite with 60% approval in order to institute fluoridation.

A total of 19 plebiscites were reported held in only the three provinces of British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario during 1968. Of these, 11 gave a result favourable to fluoridation. Most provinces provide for fluoridation decisions to be made by municipal or regional councils. However, a recent trend in the United States shows fluoridation being determined at the state level. At year-end, Connecticut, Minnesota, Illinois, Delaware and Michigan had state-wide requirements for fluoridation, with similar legislation pending for South Dakota and Ohio.

AVANT-PROPOS

6,614,000 Canadiens se servaient chaque jour d'eau fluorée au début de 1969 (y compris les 200,000 utilisant celle qui contient du fluorure naturel). Ce sont les habitants de 520 communautés desservies par 533 réseaux de canalisation d'eau. Ces chiffres représentent 30.9% de l'entière population et 44.3% du total accessible à la fluoration (ceux qui sont desservis par aqueduc).

Sur l'ensemble de la population, le Manitoba détient le nombre le plus élevé de consommateurs d'eau fluorée, soit 62.0%, suivi en cela par l'Ontario avec 55.3% et par les Territoires du Nord-Ouest avec 52.4%. Le Manitoba est encore le premier par son accessibilité à la fluoration avec 90.4% desservis par aqueduc, les Territoires du Nord-Ouest se plaçant deuxième avec 89.0% et la Nouvelle-Ecosse troisième avec 73.3%. Tous les territoires et provinces figurent dans les listes, y compris l'Île-du-Prince-Edouard et le Nouveau-Brunswick depuis 1968.

353,000 autres Canadiens ont commencé à utiliser de l'eau fluorée pendant la même année. Il faut, toutefois tenir compte de la croissance de la population du pays, recensée à 339,000 personnes par rapport à l'année précédente. L'Ontario, l'Alberta et la Colombie britannique furent les principaux responsables de la plus grande partie de cette augmentation.

La progression de la fluoration contrôlée fut modeste en 1968, bien qu'elle ne représente pas moins de 50 communautés et 47 réseaux de canalisation d'eau, malgré l'assimilation administrative de certaines communautés et leur retrait des listes. L'eau potable parvient par aqueduc à 72.1% de la population canadienne par rapport à 71.1%, il y a un an. L'urbanisation étend donc constamment les possibilités de fluoration.

La plupart des ministères provinciaux de la santé prêchent le thème de la fluoration pour prévenir la carie dentaire. Au moins trois provinces offrent de participer aux coûts d'installation par subventions. Certaines exigent le référendum populaire ou en donnent les moyens, tandis que d'autres délèguent aux autorités locales les pouvoirs nécessaires pour traiter l'eau au fluorure comme ils les ont déjà pour sa qualité. Les efforts faits en Colombie britannique sont gênés par un statut provincial prescrivant le référendum et au moins 60% des voies pour l'adoption des procédés de fluoration.

19 référendums, dont 11 ont eu un aboutissement favorable, furent signalés en tout pour 1968 dans les seules provinces de la Colombie britannique, de l'Alberta et de l'Ontario. La réglementation de la plupart des provinces charge les conseils municipaux ou régionaux des décisions à prendre sur la question de la fluoration, bien que cette attribution, selon les tendances aux Etats-Unis du moins, semble revenir de plus en plus à l'Etat. Des statuts imposant la fluoration étaient en vigueur à la fin de l'année dans les états du Connecticut, du Minnesota, de l'Illinois, du Delaware et du Michigan, la même perspective s'annonçant pour le Dakota du Sud et l'Ohio.

TABLE 1

STATUS OF FLUORIDATION IN CANADA

as of January 1, 1969

	<u>Water systems</u>	<u>Communities supplied</u>	<u>Population served</u>
Controlled fluoridation	298	365	6,413,587
Naturally occurring fluoridation	235	155	200,018
Total with fluoridation	533	520	6,613,605 (X)

(X) This represents 31.9% of the total population of Canada (DBS June 1/68) and 44.2% of those on piped drinking water.

Some major centres using controlled fluoridation (drinking water supplies with the fluoride content adjusted to approximately one part fluoride to a million parts of water):

Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Edmonton, Alta.; Ottawa, Ont.; Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Windsor, Ont.; Laval, P.Q.; Halifax, N.S.; Saskatoon, Sask.; and Mississauga, Ont.

A PUBLIC SERVICE from:

Bureau of Public Information
Canadian Dental Association
234 St. George Street
Toronto 180, Ontario.

TABLE 2

COMBINED FLUORIDATION STATEMENT

SHOWING THE STATUS OF FLUORIDATION IN CANADA

CONTROLLED AND NATURALLY OCCURRING

as of January 1, 1969

(A) Prov's & Terr's	(B) Population Est. DBS June 1/68	(C) Population On Piped Drinking Water %	(D) Fluoride Adjusted Systems	(E) Com's & Pop'n with Controlled Fluoridation	(F) Com's & Pop'n with Controlled Fluoridation	(G) Com's & Pop'n with Natural Fluoridation	(H) Com's & Pop'n with Natural Fluoridation	(J) Total Communities and Population With Fluoridation	(L) Expressed as % of	(M) Expressed as % of	(N) Rank, % of Possible Coverage
				COM. 1	POP. 7,108	COM. 1	POP. 2,114	COM. 2	(B) 1.8	(C) 4.2	(C) 12th
Nfld.	507,000	220,000 43.4	1	1							
P.E.I.	110,000	33,000 30.0	2	2	20,843	0	0	2	18.9	63.2	5th
N.S.	760,000	360,000 47.4	13	14	278,251	0	0	14	36.6	77.3	3rd
N.B.	624,000	291,865 46.8	3	4	18,027	1	1,760	5	3.2	6.8	11th
Que.	5,927,000	4,200,000 70.9	37	66	577,862	2	15,018	68	10.0	14.1	9th
Ont.	7,306,000	5,826,000 79.7	49	71	3,912,108	84	127,044	155	55.3	69.3	4th
Man.	971,000	666,000 68.6	26	37	594,712	4	7,184	41	62.0	90.4	1st
Sask.	960,000	600,800 62.7	109	109	317,497	8	2,293	117	33.3	53.2	7th
Alta.	1,526,000	1,102,580 72.3	30	33	511,353	55	44,605	88	36.4	50.4	8th
B.C.	2,007,000	1,635,000 81.5	20	20	154,450	0	0	20	7.7	9.4	10th
Yukon	15,000	9,420 62.8	2	2	5,120	0	0	2	34.1	54.4	6th
NWT	31,000	18,254 58.9	6	6	16,256	0	0	6	52.4	89.0	2nd
CANADA	20,744,000	14,962,919 72.1	298	365	6,413,587	155	200,018	520	31.9	44.2	
					30.9% of (B) 42.9% of (C)		1.0% of (B) 1.3% of (C)				

TABLE 3

FLUORIDATION IN CANADA

BOTH CONTROLLED AND NATURALLY OCCURRING

shown by provinces - as of January 1, 1969

Province or Territory	Fluoridated water systems	Communities supplied	Population served	Expressed as % of population on piped drinking water
Newfoundland	2	2	9,222	4.2
Pr. Edward Island	2	2	20,843	63.2
Nova Scotia	13	14	278,251	77.3
New Brunswick	4	5	19,787	6.8
Quebec	39	68	592,880	14.1
Ontario	213	155	4,039,152	69.3
Manitoba	30	41	601,896	90.4
Saskatchewan	117	117	319,790	53.2
Alberta	85	88	555,958	50.4
Br. Columbia	20	20	154,450	9.4
Yukon Ter.	2	2	5,120	54.4
Northwest Ter's.	6	6	16,256	89.0
Canada total	533	520	6,613,605 (X)	

(X) This represents 31.9% of the total population of Canada (DBS June 1/68) and 44.2% of those on piped drinking water.

TABLE 4

NUMBER OF WATER SYSTEMS IN CANADA
WITH CONTROLLED FLUORIDATION (X) AND THOSE WITH
FLUORIDE NATURALLY OCCURRING (Z)

as of January 1, 1969

<u>Province or Territory</u>	<u>Fluoride Adjusted</u>	<u>Naturally Occurring</u>	<u>Total having Fluoridation</u>
Newfoundland	1	1	2
P.E.I.	2	0	2
Nova Scotia	13	0	13
New Brunswick	3	1	4
Quebec	37	2	39
Ontario	49	164	213
Manitoba	26	4	30
Saskatchewan	109	8	117
Alberta	30	55	85
British Columbia	20	0	20
Yukon	2	0	2
N.W.T.	6	0	6
	298	235	533

(X) Fluoride content adjusted to approximately one part fluoride to a million parts of water, as determined by health authorities.

(Z) With a minimum fluoride content of 0.7 ppm.

TABLE 5

LOCAL AUTHORIZATION FOR COMMENCEMENT OF CONTROLLED
FLUORIDATION IN CANADA DURING 1968

Province or Territory	Water systems fluoridated during 1968	Decision to fluoridate made		
		by local council	by other authority	as result of plebiscite
Newfoundland	0			
P.E.I.	2		1	1
Nova Scotia	2		2	
New Brunswick	3		3	
Quebec	10 (W)	9	1	
Ontario	1	1		
Manitoba	5	3	2	
Saskatchewan	12	11	1	
Alberta	8 (X)		1	7
British Columbia	7		3	4
Yukon	0			
N.W.T.	1 (Y)	1		
Total	51 (Z)	25	14	12

(W) Net increase 8 (Louiseville and Cité des Jeunes des Vaudreuil deleted)

(X) " " 7 (Leduc now supplied by Edmonton)

(Y) " change 0 (Fort McPherson deleted)

(Z) " increase 47 (51 additions, 4 deletions)

TABLE 6

IS YOUR CITY ON THIS LIST?

- Here are the larger fluoride-enriched water supplies in Canada (serving 18,000 or more people) reported to January 1, 1969, with fluoride content adjusted for protection of teeth in accordance with advice of health and engineering authorities.

	<u>Population served</u>
1. Metropolitan Toronto, Ontario (water area)	1,906,041
2. Metropolitan, Winnipeg, Manitoba (water area)	504,176
3. Edmonton, Alberta (water area)	401,786
4. Ottawa, Ontario (water area)	364,881
5. Hamilton, Ontario (water area)	327,505
6. London, Ontario	202,542
7. Windsor, Ontario (part of water area)	179,234
8. Laval, Quebec.	142,000
9. Halifax, Nova Scotia	134,915
10. Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	115,892
11. Mississauga, Ont.	105,000
12. Sudbury, Ontario	86,291
13. Oshawa, Ont.	82,324
14. Burlington, Ontario	75,930
15. Dartmouth, N.S.	68,666
16. Trois Rivières, P.Q.	65,000
17. Brantford, Ontario	62,000
18. Oakville, Ont.	50,718
19. Cornwall, Ont.	47,000
20. North Bay, Ont. (water area)	46,575
21. Pierrefonds, P.Q. (water area)	44,475
22. Welland, Ont.	42,899
23. Pointe-Claire, P.Q. (water area)	39,200
24. Brampton, Ont.	37,324
25. Moose Jaw, Sask.	33,417
26. Belleville, Ont.	33,030
27. Sydney, N.S.	32,300
28. Waterloo, Ont.	31,426
29. Brandon, Man.	29,981
30. Joliette, P.Q.	29,720
31. Prince George, British Columbia.	29,000
32. St-Lambert, P.Q. (water area)	28,000
33. St. Thomas, Ont. (water area)	27,597
34. Red Deer, Alta.	26,730
35. Prince Albert, Sask.	26,269
36. Dorval, P.Q.	24,000
37. Stratford, Ont. (fluoride naturally present:no need to adjust)	23,341
38. Kamloops, B.C.	23,000
39. Sorel, P.Q.	21,776
40. Brockville, Ont.	19,830
41. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.	18,900
42. Kelowna, B.C.	18,800

Note: As of January 1, 1969, there was a reported total of 298 fluoride-adjusted water systems in Canada, supplying 365 communities and serving 6,413,587 people. (Details of smaller systems are shown on the provincial lists)

TABLE 7STATUS OF FLUORIDATION IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADORas of January 1, 1969CONTROLLED FLUORIDATIONOne fluoride-adjusted water system supplying one community.

<u>Date</u> <u>fluoridation</u> <u>commenced</u>	<u>Communities with</u> <u>fluoride-adjusted</u> <u>water systems - 1</u>	<u>Other communities</u> <u>substantially supplied</u> <u>by these systems - nil</u>	<u>Population</u> <u>served by these</u> <u>water systems</u>
Mar. 18/63	Gander, Town of	-----	7,108

NATURALLY OCCURRING FLUORIDATION

One water system supplying one community:

St. Lawrence, Town of	- - - - -	2,114
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TOTAL WITH FLUORIDATION

Water systems - 2; communities supplied - 2; population served	9,222(X)
--	----------

(X) This represents 1.8% of the total population (DBS June 1, 1967) and 4.6% of those on piped drinking water.

Source: Director of Dental Services
Department of Health
Government of Newfoundland and Labrador

TABLE 8

STATUS OF FLUORIDATION IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLANDas of January 1, 1969CONTROLLED FLUORIDATION2 fluoride-adjusted water systems supplying 2 communities

<u>Dates</u> <u>fluoridation</u> <u>commenced</u>	<u>Communities with</u> <u>fluoride-adjusted</u> <u>water systems - 2</u>	<u>Other communities</u> <u>substantially supplied</u> <u>by these systems - nil</u>	<u>Population</u> <u>served by these</u> <u>water systems</u>
Apr. 23/68	Charlottetown	-----	18,900
Mar. 25/68	Summerside, CFB		<u>1,943</u>
			20,843

NATURALLY OCCURRING FLUORIDATION

Nil reported

TOTAL WITH FLUORIDATION

Water systems - 2; communities supplied - 2; population served - 20,843 (X)

(X) This represents 18.9% of the total population (DBS June 1, 1968)
and 63.2% of those on piped drinking water.

Sources: 1) Acting Director, Division of Dental Public Health
Prince Edward Island Department of Health

2) Director General of Dental Services
Canadian Armed Forces.

TABLE 9STATUS OF FLUORIDATION IN NOVA SCOTIAas of January 1, 1969CONTROLLED FLUORIDATION13 fluoride-adjusted water systems supplying 14 communities

<u>Dates</u> <u>fluoridation</u> <u>commenced</u>	<u>12 communities with</u> <u>13 fluoride-adjusted</u> <u>water systems</u>	<u>2 other communities</u> <u>substantially supplied</u> <u>by these systems</u>	<u>Population</u> <u>served by these</u> <u>water systems</u>
Aug. 2/63	Antigonish	-----	4,948
July 3/56	Dartmouth	Shearwater	68,666
Aug. 8/68	Greenwood, CFB	-----	3,794
June 11/56	Halifax, also separate		
Jan. 1/66	--Springfield system--		134,915
Feb. 16/56	Kentville	-----	6,500
Jan. 15/67	Liverpool	-----	3,500
June /67	Lunenburg	-----	3,100
May /67	New Waterford	Scotchtown	12,000
Jan. 1/68	Sydney	-----	32,300
Nov. 15/68	Sydney, CFS	-----	217
May /63	Windsor	-----	3,959
May /59	Wolfville	-----	<u>4,352</u>
			278,251

NATURALLY OCCURRING FLUORIDATION

(nil reported)

TOTAL WITH FLUORIDATIONWater systems - 13; communities supplied - 14; population served - 278,251 (X)

(X) This represents 36.6% of the total population (DBS June 1, 1968) and 77.3% of those on piped drinking water.

Sources: 1) Director, Division of Dental Health
Nova Scotia Department of Public Health2) Director General of Dental Services,
Canadian Armed Forces.

TABLE 10

STATUS OF FLUORIDATION IN NEW BRUNSWICKas of January 1, 1969CONTROLLED FLUORIDATION3 fluoride-adjusted water systems supplying 4 communities

<u>Dates</u> <u>fluoridation</u> <u>commenced</u>	<u>Communities with</u> <u>fluoride-adjusted</u> <u>water systems - 3</u>	<u>Other communities</u> <u>substantially supplied</u> <u>by these systems - 1</u>	<u>Population</u> <u>served by these</u> <u>water systems</u>
Apr. 12/68	Chatham, CFB	-----	1,887
Mar. 21/68	Coverdale, CFS	-----	140
Apr. 15/68	Gagetown, CFB(7,700)	Oromocto, town	<u>16,000</u>
			18,027

NATURALLY OCCURRING FLUORIDATION

One water system supplying one community Barkers Point, village	1,760
--	-------

TOTAL WITH FLUORIDATION

Water systems 4; communities supplied 5; population served	19,787 (X)
--	------------

(X) This represents 3.2% of the total population (DBS June 1, 1968)
and 6.8% of those on piped drinking water.

Sources: 1) Co-ordinator, Public Health Services
New Brunswick Department of Health and Welfare.

2) Director General of Dental Services,
Canadian Armed Forces.

TABLE 11

LA FLUORATION DANS LA PROVINCE DE QUEBEC

STATUS OF FLUORIDATION IN QUEBEC

au 1er janvier, 1969

as of January 1, 1969

<u>FLUORATION CONTROLEE</u>		-	<u>CONTROLLED FLUORIDATION</u>
37 systèmes de fluoration		(★)	qui desservent 66 communautés.
37 fluoride - adjusted water systems		(★)	supplying 66 communities.
Année d'inauguration. Year fluoridated	35 villes; 37 systèmes fluorés. 35 towns; 37 systems	31 autres villes desservies. 31 other communities served.	Population desservie. Pop'n. served.
1960	Acton Vale	-	5,200
1968	Beauharnois	-	8,700
1960	Berthierville	-	4,900
1968	Brownsburg	-	3,558
1961	Candiac	Delson Ste-Catherine-d'Alexandrie St-Constant	13,000
1968	Charny	St-Nicolas Bernières	5,600
1967	Crabtree	-	1,664
1967	Danville	-	2,700
1957	Dorval	-	24,000
1968	Farnham	-	6,500
1963	Ile-Perrot	-	4,900
1957	Joliette	N-Dame-des-Prairies St-Charles Borromée St-Paul (partie)	29,720
1966	Lachute	St-Jérusalem	11,000
1968	Lac St-Dennis, CFS	-	242
1966	L'Assomption	St-Sulpice (partie)	7,500
1958	Laval (3 systèmes)	-	142,000
1968	Lavaltrie	-	1,800
1968	Maskinongé	-	1,500

TABLE 11 (Cont.)

1968	Mont-Joli	-	8,647
1966	Montmagny	-	12,191
1964	Pierrefonds	Roxboro Ste-Geneviève Dollard-des-Ormeaux (partie)	44,475
1955	Pointe-Claire	Baie d'Urfé Beaconsfield Kirkland Dollard-des-Ormeaux (partie)	39,200
1963	Rosemère	Lorraine Bois-des-Filions	12,300
1967	Richmond	Melbourne Upper Melbourne Cleveland (part)	4,006
1968	Repentigny	Charlemagne L'Assomption (partie)	14,876
1958	(Derby Line, USA)	Rock Island Stanstead Plain	3,000
1968	Ste-Adèle	-	2,115
1960	Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue	Senneville	5,800
1961	St-Joseph-de- St-Hyacinthe	Ste-Rosalie	7,200
1968	St-Eustache	-	10,000
1962	St-Lambert	Greenfield Park (part) Lemoyne (partie) Préville	28,000
1967	Schefferville	-	3,212

TABLE 11 (Cont.)

1968	Sept-Iles	-	16,580
1966	Sorel	Ste-Anne-de-Sorel	21,776
1962	Trois-Rivières	-	65,000
1968	Waterloo	-	5,000
			577,862

FLUORATION NATURELLE - NATURALLY OCCURRING FLUORIDATION

2 systèmes; 2 communautés - 2 systems; 2 communities.

Arvida	14,815	
Bouchard, CF Camp	<u>203</u>	15,018

FLUORATION TOTALE - TOTAL WITH FLUORIDATION

Systèmes	- Water systems	- 39 (★)	
Communautés	- Communities	- 68	
Population desservie	Population served		
			592,880 (X)

(★) Plus un système dans les Etats Unis - Plus one system in the USA

(X) 10.0% de la population provinciale (B.F.S. le 1 juin 1968) 14.1% de la population desservie par aqueduc.

10.0% of the provincial population (D.B.S. June 1, 1968) 14% of the population on piped drinking water.

Source: (Division des Unités et Districts sanitaires
(Ministère de la Santé, Québec.

TABLE 12

STATUS OF FLUORIDATION IN ONTARIO

as of January 1, 1969

CONTROLLED FLUORIDATION49 fluoride-adjusted water systems supplying 71 communities.

Dates fluoridation commenced	47 communities with 49 fluoride-adjusted water systems	24 other communities substantially supplied by these systems	Population served by these water systems
May 27/63	Atikokan Tp.	-	6,178
Nov. 20/65	Belleville	-	33,030
Jan. 9/66	Blind River	-	3,394
June 13/68	Brampton	-	37,324
June 20/45	Brantford	part Brantford Tp.	62,000
Feb. 18/56	Brockville	-	19,830
Oct. 20/61	Burlington	-	75,930
Dec. 13/66	Carleton Place	-	4,938
Jan. 23/62	Cornwall	-	47,000
Dec. 9/52	Deep River	-	5,637
Dec. 17/62	Dryden	-	6,727
June 8/67	Ear Falls	-	1,000
Nov. 25/66	Espanola	-	5,639
Jan. 18/52	Fort Erie	-	9,688
Mar. 7/66	Fort Frances	-	9,105
Oct. 23/67	Hamilton	Dundas, Stoney Creek, most Saltfleet Tp.	327,505
Sept. 1/67	London	-	202,542
June 16/61	Mississauga	-	105,000
Dec. 1/67	Nepean Tp. (Uplands, CFB)	-	2,681
May 1/62	North Bay	-	46,575
Apr. 22/63	Oakville	-	50,718
Feb. 26/53	Oshawa	-	82,324
Nov. 15/65	Ottawa	Vanier, Rockcliffe Park, parts Nepean & Gloucester Tps.	364,881
June 1/62	Parry Sound	part McDougall Tp.	6,288
Apr. 1/62	Perth	-	5,334
Oct. 5/64	Picton	part Hallowell Tp.	7,021
July 9/64	Pinard Tp. (Abitibi Canyon)	-	475
Oct. 16/61	Port Credit	-	8,261
Dec. 11/63	Prescott	-	5,518
Jan. 25/66	Purdum Tp. (Cameron Falls)	-	275
Dec. 1/65	Red Rock	-	1,922
Mar. 1/62	Renfrew	-	8,470

STATUS OF FLUORIDATION IN ONTARIO (Cont'd.)

May	1/65	St. Thomas	parts Southwold & Yarmouth Tps.	27,597
Dec.	2/63	Sioux Lookout	-	2,704
Sept.	7/67	Smiths Falls	-	12,986
Apr.	20/62	Streetsville	-	5,960
Aug.	20/52	Sudbury	-	86,291
Dec.	16/66	Sutton	-	3,800
Jan.	8/62	Teck Tp. (Kirkland Lake)	-)	
Jan.	8/62	" " (Swastika)	-)	15,228
Oct.	3/55	Tisdale Tp. (Schumacher)	-)	
Oct.	3/55	" " (S.Porcupine)	-)	7,977
Feb.	12/52	Thorold	part Thorold Tp.	10,377
Sept.	4/63	<u>Toronto, Metropolitan Water System</u>	Boroughs of North York, Scarborough, Etobicoke, City of Toronto	
Aug.	8/62	Wallaceburg	part Chatham Tp.	1,906,041
June	6/67	Waterloo	-	11,288
Aug.	6/63	Welland	parts Thorold, Crowland, Humberstone & Pelham Tps.	31,426
Dec.	14/62	Whitby	-	42,899
Sept.	11/62	<u>Windsor (city system)</u>		15,090
		most of City of Windsor.	most Sandwich W. Tp.	179,234
				3,912,108

NATURALLY OCCURRING FLUORIDATION

164 water sources supplying 84 communities and population of -

127,044

TOTAL WITH FLUORIDATION

Water systems - 213; communities supplied 155;
population served - 4,039,152 (X)

(X) This represents 55.3% of the total population
(DBS June 1, 1968) and 69.3% of those on piped drinking
water.

Compiled as a PUBLIC SERVICE by the Bureau of Public Information,
Canadian Dental Association,
from information supplied by the following sources:

1) Supervisor of Waterworks, Division of Sanitary Engineering,
Ontario Water Resources Commission.

2) Senior Consultant, Public Health Dentistry,
Ontario Department of Health.

3) Director General of Dental Services,
Canadian Armed Forces

TABLE 13

STATUS OF FLUORIDATION IN MANITOBAas of January 1, 1969CONTROLLED FLUORIDATION26 fluoride-adjusted water systems supplying 37 communities

<u>Dates</u> <u>fluoridation</u> <u>commenced</u>	<u>26 communities with</u> <u>fluoride-adjusted</u> <u>water systems</u>	<u>11 other communities</u> <u>substantially supplied</u> <u>by these systems</u>	<u>Population</u> <u>served by these</u> <u>water systems</u>
Nov. 4/66	Altona	-	2,129
Nov. 15/67	Baldur	-	479
May 28/68	Beansejour, CFS	-	32
Jan. 11/57	Boissevain	-	1,473
Mar. 8/55	Brandon	-	29,981
Nov. 3/65	Carman	-	1,922
May 1958	Dauphin	-	8,655
Sept. 24/68	Deloraine	-	910
Dec. 23/63	Gimli	-	2,262
Nov. 4/66	Gretna	-	561
Dec. 16/64	Hartney	-	621
Oct. 25/60	Killarney	-	1,836
May 15/65	Manitou	-	888
July 7/60	Minnedosa	-	2,305
July 3/68	Morris	-	1,339
July 10/63	Neepawa	-	3,229
Jan. 14/64	Pinawa	-	1,339
Jan. 13/58	Portage la Prairie	-	13,012
Nov. 26/68	Reston	-	556
Dec. 10/68	Rivers, CFB	-	1,418
Mar. 1/67	Russell	-	1,511
Nov. 5/63	Souris	-	1,829
May 1960	Steinbach	-	4,648
July 23/64	The Pas	-	5,031
June 24/64	Winkler	-	2,570
Dec. 28/56	<u>Winnipeg, Metropolitan Water System</u>		
	City of Winnipeg	Charleswood, E. Kildonan,	
(note: in 1968 Assiniboia		Fort Garry, N. Kildonan,	
Brooklands & St. James		Old Kildonan, St. Boniface	
were amalgamated)		St. James - Assiniboia,	
		St. Vital, Transcona,	
		Tuxedo, West Kildonan	-504,176
			594,712

NATURALLY OCCURRING FLUORIDATION

4 water systems supplying 4 communities and population of 7,184

STATUS OF FLUORIDATION IN MANITOBA (Cont'd.)

TOTAL WITH FLUORIDATION

Water systems - 30; communities 41; population served - 601,896 (X)

(X) This is 62.0% of the total population (DBS June 1,1968)
and 90.4% of those on piped drinking water.

Sources: 1) Director of Dental Health Services, Province of Manitoba.
2) Director General of Dental Services, Canadian Armed Forces.

TABLE 14

STATUS OF FLUORIDATION IN SASKATCHEWAN

as of January 1, 1969

CONTROLLED FLUORIDATION109 fluoride-adjusted water systems supplying 109 communities.

<u>Year</u> <u>fluoridation</u> <u>commenced</u>	<u>109 communities with</u> <u>fluoride-adjusted</u> <u>water systems</u>	<u>Other communities</u> <u>substantially supplied</u> <u>by these systems - nil</u>	<u>Population</u> <u>served by these</u> <u>water systems</u>
1966	Alvena	-	208
1966	Arborfield	-	494
1953	Assiniboia	-	2,872
1968	Balgonie	-	446
1967	Bienfait	-	908
1962	Birch Hills	-	663
1967	Big River	-	898
1961	Blaine Lake	-	650
1968	Borden	-	205
1961	Cabri	-	773
1961	Canora	-	2,734
1965	Canwood	-	342
1967	Carnduff	-	1,194
1968	Ceylon	-	332
1961	Chaplin	-	443
1964	Choiceland	-	508
1964	Colonsay	-	348
1965	Coronach	-	474
1963	Craik	-	556
1964	Creighton	-	1,710
1964	Cudworth	-	775
1968	Dana, CFS	-	315
1961	Davidson	-	1,066
1966	Debden	-	401
1964	Delisle	-	665
1966	Dinsmore	-	510
1965	Dodsland	-	388
1965	Domremy	-	235
1964	Dundurn	-	373
1967	Duck Lake	-	704
1961	Estevan	-	9,062
1957	Eston	-	1,548
1962	Foam Lake	-	1,165
1967	Frobisher	-	268
1967	Glaslyn	-	349
1968	Gravelbourg	-	1,626
1964	Gull Lake	-	1,235
1966	Hague	-	439
1968	Hoey	-	105
1963	Humboldt	-	3,979
1964	Invermay	-	444
1959	Kamsack	-	2,982

STATUS OF FLUORIDATION IN SASKATCHEWAN (Cont'd)

1965	Kelvington	-	980
1963	Kenaston	-	466
1962	Kerrobert	-	1,237
1959	Kindersley	-	3,534
1968	La Fleche	-	742
1968	Lampman	-	763
1965	Lancer	-	254
1962	Langenburg	-	1,269
1962	Langham	-	433
1963	Lanigan	-	911
1963	Lashburn	-	500
1961	Leader	-	1,236
1962	Leask	-	497
1968	Lipton	-	453
1961	Luseland	-	826
1966	Marcelin	-	305
1967	Paynton	-	219
1964	Maryfield	-	459
1962	Melfort	-	4,386
1960	Melville	-	5,690
1967	Middle Lake	-	252
1960	Montmartre	-	566
1952	Moose Jaw	-	33,417
1963	Moosomin	-	2,141
1966	Mossbank	-	596
1961	Naicam	-	784
1966	Neilburg	-	327
1968	North Battleford	-	12,262
1965	Outlook	-	1,499
1967	Oxbow	-	1,569
1964	Pennant	-	289
1965	Perdue	-	455
1962	Plenty	-	250
1964	Porcupine Plain	-	858
1961	Preeceville	-	1,202
1960	Prince Albert	-	26,269
1963	Quill Lake	-	578
1964	Radisson	-	489
1968	Redvers	-	795
1964	Rosetown	-	2,658
1964	Rosevalley	-	618
1960	Rosthern	-	1,414
1962	Rouleau	-	419
1955	Saskatoon	-	115,892
1964	Sceptre	-	257
1968	Sheho	-	345
1965	Shellbrook	-	1,088
1967	Spalding	-	399

STATUS OF FLUORIDATION IN SASKATCHEWAN (Cont'd)

1963	Spiritwood	-	622
1961	Star City	-	634
1963	St. Louis	-	398
1962	Sturgis	-	705
1954	Swift Current	-	14,485
1960	Tisdale	-	2,914
1966	Tramping Lake	-	288
1963	Uranium City	-	2,200
1967	Veregin	-	231
1964	Viscount	-	346
1961	Wadena	-	1,404
1962	Wakaw	-	1,032
1961	Watson	-	929
1963	Wawota	-	452
1955	Weyburn	-	9,000
1962	Whitewood	-	1,069
1967	Wiseton	-	197
1956	Wynyard	-	1,956
1965	Young	-	395
			317,497

NATURALLY OCCURRING FLUORIDATION

8 water systems supplying 8 communities and population of 2,293

TOTAL WITH FLUORIDATION

Water systems - 117; communities - 117;
population served - - - - 319,790 (X)

(X) This is 33.3% of the total population (DBS June 1, 1968) and 53.2% of those on piped drinking water.

Sources: 1) Director, Dental Health Division,
Saskatchewan Department of Public Health
2) Director General of Dental Services, Canadian Armed Forces.

TABLE 15

STATUS OF FLUORIDATION IN ALBERTA

as of January 1, 1969

CONTROLLED FLUORIDATION30 fluoride-adjusted water systems supplying 33 communities

<u>Year</u> <u>fluoridation</u> <u>commenced</u>	<u>30 communities with</u> <u>fluoride-adjusted</u> <u>water systems</u>	<u>3 other communities</u> <u>substantially supplied</u> <u>by these systems</u>	<u>Population</u> <u>served by these</u> <u>water systems</u>
1962	Athabasca	-	1,768
1964	Barrhead	-	2,718
1961	Bonnyville	-	2,322
1968	Bow Island	-	1,160
1963	Coaldale	-	2,541
1959	Devon	-	1,283
1967	Drumheller	-	4,698
1967	Edmonton	Sherwood Park	
		(1962) Leduc, Beaumont	401,786
1958	Fairview	-	1,931
1969	Fort McMurray	-	4,984
1962	Fort Saskatchewan	-	4,430
1959	Grande Prairie	-	11,605
1968	Hanna	-	2,633
1969	Hays	-	62
1960	Innisfail	-	2,531
1964	Kinuso	-	376
1964	Mayerthorpe	-	968
1964	Milk River	-	861
1963	Peace River	-	5,201
1966	Picture Butte	-	1,013
1968	Pincher Creek	-	3,118
1958	Red Deer	-	26,730
1964	Redwater	-	1,119
1962	St. Albert	-	10,243
1968	St. Paul	-	3,857
1963	Suffield-Ralston	-	2,000
1968	Vegreville	-	3,680
1968	Wainwright, CF Camp	-	336
1968	Westlock	-	2,919
1965	Whitecourt	-	2,480
			<u>511,353</u>

NATURALLY OCCURRING FLUORIDATION

55 water systems supplying 55 communities and population of 44,605

TOTAL WITH FLUORIDATION

Water systems - 85; communities - 88; population served - 555,958 (X)

(X) This is 36.4% of the total population (DBS June 1, 1968)
and 50.4% of those on piped drinking water.

Sources: 1) Director, Dental Health Services, Alberta Department of Public Health
2) Director General of Dental Sources, Canadian Armed Forces.

TABLE 16

STATUS OF FLUORIDATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIAas of January 1, 1969CONTROLLED FLUORIDATION20 fluoride-adjusted water systems supplying 20 communities.

<u>Year</u> <u>fluoridation</u> <u>commenced</u>	<u>20 communities with</u> <u>fluoride-adjusted</u> <u>water systems</u>	<u>Other communities</u> <u>substantiall supplied</u> <u>by these systems - Nil</u>	<u>Population</u> <u>served by these</u> <u>water systems</u>
1968	Baldy Hughes, CFS	-	221
1960	Burns Lake	-	1,350
1960	Campbell River	-	8,700
1968	Comox, CFB	-	1,411
1968	Cranbrook	-	8,400
1963	Fort St. John	-	6,749
1966	Golden	-	2,800
1968	Holberg, CFS	-	469
1963	Kamloops (including		
(1966)	North Kamloops)	-	23,000
1956	Kelowna	-	18,800
1958	Kitimat	-	10,500
1960	Lake Cowichan	-	2,400
1968	Marysville	-	1,250
1960	Mesachie Lake	-	300
1955	Prince George	-	29,000
1957	Prince Rupert	-	15,600
1955	Smithers	-	3,500
1968	Squamish	-	5,500
1968	Terrace	-	10,500
1965	Williams Lake	-	4,000
			<u>154,450</u>

NATURALLY OCCURRING FLUORIDATION

(nil reported)

TOTAL WITH FLUORIDATION

Water systems - 20; communities - 20; population served - 154,450 (X)

(X) This is 7.7% of the total population (DBS June 1, 1968)
and 9.4% of those on piped drinking water.Sources: 1) Director, Preventive Dentistry, British Columbia Health Services.
2) Director General of Dental Services, Canadian Armed Forces.

TABLE 17

STATUS OF FLUORIDATION IN THE NORTHas of January 1, 1969CONTROLLED FLUORIDATION8 fluoride-adjusted water systems supplying 8 communities

<u>Dates</u> <u>fluoridation</u> <u>commenced</u>	<u>8 communities with</u> <u>fluoride-adjusted</u> <u>water systems</u>	<u>Other communities</u> <u>substantially supplied</u> <u>by these systems-Nil</u>	<u>Population</u> <u>supplied by these</u> <u>water systems</u>
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- YUKON TERRITORY - 2

Jan. 1/67 Mayo			120
Apr. 1/61 Whitehouse			<u>5,000</u>
		Total for Yukon	5,120

- NORTHWEST TERRITORIES - 6

Jan. 12/66 Fort Simpson			622
Mar. 2/67 Fort Smith			2,600
May 5/64 Frobisher Bay			1,809
Dec. 4/65 Hay River			2,485
Sept. 17/62 Inuvik			2,740
Aug. 11/59 Yellowknife			<u>6,000</u>
		Total for NWT	<u>16,256</u>
		Total for the North	21,376

NATURALLY OCCURRING FLUORIDATION

(nil reported)

TOTAL WITH FLUORIDATION IN THE NORTH

Water systems - 8; communities - 8; population served - - - - 21,376 (X)

(X) This is 46.5% of total population of Yukon and NWT
(DBS June 1, 1968) and 77.2% of those on piped drinking water.

Sources: 1) Head, Dept. of Engineering, Government of the Yukon
Territory.

2) Director, Dept. of Local Government,
Government of the Northwest Territories.

TABLE 18

HOW DOES YOUR PROVINCE STAND?

Fluoridation in Canadian provinces
and territories as of January 1, 1969
expressed:

<u>- as percent of total population</u>		<u>- as percent of possible coverage</u>	
1. Manitoba	62.0	1. Manitoba	90.4
2. Ontario	55.3	2. Northwest Territories	89.0
3. Northwest Territories	52.4	3. Nova Scotia	73.3
4. Nova Scotia	36.6	4. Ontario	69.3
5. Alberta	36.4	5. Prince Edward Island	63.2
6. Yukon	34.1	6. Yukon	54.4
7. Saskatchewan	33.3	7. Saskatchewan	53.2
		8. Alberta	50.4
CANADA	31.9	CANADA	44.3
8. Prince Edward Island	18.9		
9. Quebec	10.0	9. Quebec	14.1
10. British Columbia	7.7	10. British Columbia	9.4
11. New Brunswick	3.2	11. New Brunswick	6.8
12. Newfoundland	1.8	12. Newfoundland	4.2

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